The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIId Year.] THURSDAY, *May* 7, 1767. [No. 1130.]

The PETITION *of the Merchants in the City of New-York, addreſſed to the Houſe of Commons, ſets forth,*

THAT the Commerce of the North-American Colonies is ſo ſeverely clogged and reſtricted, by the Statutes of the 4th and 6th of His preſent Majeſty, as to afford a melancholy Preſage of its Deſtruction, the fatal Effects of which, though, firſt felt here, muſt finally be transferred to Great-Britain, and center with her Merchants and Manufacturers; that an Evil ſo extenſive could not fail of alarming the Petitioners, whoſe Situation expoſes them to the firſt Impreſſion of this Calamity; and that they therefore think it their Duty to implore the Houſe, to reſume the Conſideration of the Plantation Trade, for effectual Redreſs; and repreſenting that it is the ſingular Diſadvantage of the Northern Britiſh Colonies, that, while they ſtand in Need of vaſt Quantities of the Manufactures of Great-Britain, the Country is productive of very little which affords a direct Remittance thither in Payment; and that from Neceſſity therefore, the Inhabitants have been driven to ſeek a Market for their Produce where it could be vended, and by a Courſe of Traffic, to acquire either Money or ſuch Merchandize as would anſwer the Purpoſe of a Remittance, and enable them to ſuſtain their Credit with the Mother Country; that the prodigious Balance ariſing in her Favour, is a Fact too well known to the Merchants of Great-Britain trading to thoſe Parts, to need any Elucidation; but, as the Nature of the Petitioners Commerce, when free from the late Reſtraints, ought to be underſtood, they beg Leave to obſerve that their Produce then ſent to our own and the Foreign Iſlands, was chiefly bartered for Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, Cotton and Indigo; that the Sugar, Cotton, and Indigo, ſerved as Remittance to Great-Britain; but the Rum and Molaſſes conſtituted eſſential Branches of the Petitioners Commerce, and enabled them to barter with our own Colonies for Fiſh and Rice, and by that Means to purſue a valuable Trade with Spain, Portugal and Italy, where they chiefly obtained Money, or Bills of Exchange in Return; and likewiſe qualified them for Adventures to Africa, where they had the Advantage of putting off great Quantities of Britiſh Manufactures, and of receiving in Exchange, Gold, Ivory and Slaves, which laſt, diſpoſed of in the Weſt-India Iſlands, commanded Money or Bills: Rum was indiſpenſable in their Indian Trade; and, with Britiſh Manufactures, procured Furs and Skins, which ſerved for conſiderable Returns to Great-Britain, and increaſed the Revenue thereof; that the Trade to the Bay of Honduras was alſo very material to their Commerce, being managed with ſmall Cargoes of Proviſions, Rum and Britiſh Manufactures, which, while they were at Liberty to ſend Foreign Logwood to the different Ports of Europe, furniſh them with another valuable Branch of Remittance; that, from this View, it is evident that Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, and Logwood, with Cotton and Indigo, are Eſſentials of their Return-Cargoes, and the chief Sources from which, in a Courſe of Trade, they have extended their Uſefulneſs to, and maintained their Credit with Great-Britain; that, conſidering the prodigious Conſumption of Weſt-India Produce in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the continental Colonies, the rapid Increaſe of thoſe Colonies, their Inhabitants already exceeding Two Millions, the vaſt Acceſſion of Subjects by the late Conqueſts, beſides the innumerable Tribes of Indians in the extenſive Countries annexed to the Britiſh Crown, the utter Incapacity of our own Iſlands to ſupply ſo great a Demand, will, the Petitioners preſume, be out of all Queſtion; on the other Hand, the Lumber produced from clearing this immenſe Territory, and Proviſion extracted from a fertile Soil, which moſt of the Inhabitants are employed in cultivating, muſt raiſe a Supply for Exportation; with which the Conſumption of our own Iſlands can bear no Sort of Proportion, that it ſeems therefore conſiſtent with ſound Policy to indulge thoſe Colonies in a free and unreſtrained Exportation of all the Lumber and Produce they raiſe and can ſpare, and an ample Importation of Sugar, Rum, and Molaſſes, to ſupply the various Branches of their Trade, to which they appear ſo neceſſary; that, without the one, the clearing of new Lands, which is extremely laborious and expenſive, will be diſcouraged; and Proviſions, for Want of Vent, become of little Profit to the Farmer; without the other, the Petitioners muſt be plunged into a total Incapacity of making good their Payments for Britiſh Debts; their Credit muſt ſink, and their Imports from Great-Britain gradually diminiſh, till they are contracted to the narrow Compaſs of Remittance, barely in Articles of their own Produce; and that, how little ſoever their Intereſt of Commerce could be promoted, the Colonies, thus checked, muſt, from inevitable Neceſſity, betake themſelves to Manufactures of their own, which will be attended with Conſequences very detrimental to thoſe of Great-Britain; and that the Petitioners, having thus repreſented the Nature of their Commerce, humbly beg Leave to point out the ſeveral Grievances, which it labours under, from the Regulations preſcribed by the Two before-mentioned Acts; and which, if not remedied, they conceive muſt have a direct Tendency to prevent the Cultivation, and ruin the Trade of the Colonies, and prove highly pernicious to both the Landed and Trading Intereſt of Great-Britain; that the heavy Embarraſſments, which attend the Article of Sugar, is a capital Subject of Complaint; and, beſides the abſolute Neceſſity of a great Importation to ſuſtain their Trade, it is a well known Truth, that it often happens, at the Foreign Iſlands with which they have Intercourſe, that a ſufficient Return-Cargo, independent of Sugar, cannot be procured, which alone muſt render Trade precarious and diſcouraging; but the high Duty of Five Shillings Sterling a Hundred is proved, by Experience, to be exceſſive, and has induced the fair Trader to decline that Branch of Buſineſs, while it preſents an irreſiſtible Incentive to Smuggling, to People leſs ſcrupulous; that it anſwers not the Purpoſes of the Government, or of the Nation, ſince it cannot be duly collected, and, if it could, would have a neceſſary Tendency to contract Remittances for Britiſh Debts, while, at the ſame Time, it is moſt miſchievous to the Colonies, by cutting off one of the grand Springs of their Traffic; and, that the Preſſure of this Duty is not aggravated, the Petitioners appeal to the Officers of the Cuſtoms of their Port, who are Witneſſes of the Impracticability of collecting it, and who muſt confeſs, that there have not wanted Inſtances where Merchants have been driven to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of bringing their very Plate into the Cuſtom-Houſe to diſcharge it; and that the Petitioners therefore moſt humbly intreat, that a moderate Duty be laid on Foreign Sugars, which they are aſſured, would not only greatly conduce to the Proſperity of thoſe Colonies, and their Utility to the Mother Country, but increaſe the Royal Revenue far beyond what can be expected under the preſent Reſtraints; that the compelling Merchants to land and ſtore Foreign Sugars in Great-Britain, before they can be exported to other Parts of Europe, is another moſt expenſive and diſtreſſing Reſtriction, without being of any material Advantage to the Revenue of Great-Britain; for it effectually puts it out of the Petitioners Power, to meet Foreigners at Market upon an equal Footing, is a great and heavy Burthen in Times of Peace and Security, but in War, will expoſe the Trader to ſuch Peril and Hazard, as muſt wholly extinguiſh this uſeful Branch of Remittance; that Britiſh Plantation Sugars exported from North-America, ſhould be declared French on being landed in England, the Petitioners conceive may juſtly be claſſed amongſt the Number of Hardſhips, inflicted by thoſe Regulations, as in Effect it deprives them of making a Remittance in that Article, by expoſing them to the Payment of the Foreign Duty in Great-Britain, which appears the more ſevere, as their Fellow Subjects of the Iſlands are left at Liberty to export thoſe Sugars, for what they really are, and a Diſtinction is thus created in their Favour, which the Petitioners cannot but regard with Uneaſineſs, that Foreign Rum, French excepted, is the next Article which the Petitioners moſt humbly propoſe for Conſideration, as the Importation thereof, on a moderate Duty, would add conſiderably to the Revenue, prevent Smuggling, promote the Petitioners Navigation, increaſe the Vent of their own Produce with Britiſh Manufactures, and enable them to bring back the full Value of their Cargoes, more eſpecially from the Daniſh Iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, and from whence they can only receive Half the Value in Sugar or Cotton, conſequently Rum alone can be expected for the other Half, thoſe Iſlands affording nothing elſe for Returns, and having no Specie but of a baſe kind; that the Exportation of Foreign Logwood to Foreign Markets, has already been diſtinguiſhed as one of the principle Means by which thoſe Colonies have been enabled to ſuſtain the Weight of their Debts for Britiſh Manufactures, and it is with the greateſt Concern, the Petitioners obſerve it to be ranked by the late Act, among the enumerated Articles; and conſequently made ſubject to the Delay, the Hazard, and Expence, of being landed in Great-Britain; the low Price of Logwood, its Bulk, and the Duty with which it is now burthened, muſt totally deſtroy that valuable Branch of the Petitioners Commerce, and throw it into the Hands of Foreigners, unfettered with thoſe heavy Embarraſſments; that their Lumber and Pot-Aſh, even when ſhipped for Ireland, where they are ſo neceſſary, the latter particularly, for the Progreſs of their Linen Manufacture, and Proviſions themſelves, though intended to relieve that Kingdom from a Famine, are ſubject to the ſame diſtreſſing Impediments; nor is Flax-ſeed, on the timely Importation of which the very Exiſtence of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland immediately depends, exempted, although it is a Fact capable of the moſt ſatisfactory Proof, that, without the Delay now created, it has been with Difficulty tranſported from that Colony, to be there in proper Seaſon for ſowing; that what renders ſo injurious an Obſtruction the more affecting, is the Reflection, that, while it deprives the Petitioners of the Benefits ariſing from Flax-ſeed, Lumber, and Pot-Aſh, theſe Articles may be all imported into Ireland from the Baltic, where they are purchaſed from Foreigners, under the National Diſadvantage of being paid for with Money inſtead of Manufactures; and the Petitioners therefore humbly beg Leave to expreſs their Hopes, that an Evil, in ſo high a Degree pernicious to them, to the Staple of Ireland, and to the Trade and Manufactures of Great-Britain, and which in Times of War muſt fall on all with a redoubled Weight, will not fail of obtaining the Attention of the Houſe, and an immediate and effectual Redreſs; and that the Petitioners beg Leave further to repreſent, that the Wines from the Iſlands, in exchange for Wheat, Flour, Fiſh and Lumber, would conſiderably augment the important Article of Remittance, was the American Duty withdrawn, on Exportation to Great-Britain; and that it is therefore humbly ſubmitted to the Houſe, whether ſuch an Expedient, calculated at once to attach them to Huſbandry, by expanding the Conſumption of American Produce, to encourage Britiſh Manufactures, by enabling the Petitioners to make good their Payments, and to increaſe the Royal Revenue by an additional Import of Wines into Great-Britain, will not be conſiſtent with the United Intereſts both of the Mother Country and Colonies; and that the Petitioners conceive the North-American Fiſhery to be an Object of the higheſt National Importance; that nothing is ſo eſſential for the Support of Navigation, ſince by employing annually ſo great a Number of Shipping, it conſtitutes a reſpectable Nurſery for Seamen, and is ſo clearly advantageous for Remittances, in Payment for Britiſh Manufactures; that the Petitioners therefore humbly preſume, that it will be cheriſhed by the Houſe with every poſſible Mark of Indulgence, and every Impediment be removed, which tends to check its Progreſs; that the enlarging the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, is another Part of the Statute of the Fourth of his preſent Majeſty, very grievous to the Trade and Navigation of the Colonies, and oppreſſive to the Subject, the Property of the Trader being open to the Invaſion of every Informer, and the Means of Juſtice ſo remote, as to be fatally attainable; that the Petitioners beg Leave to expreſs the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude, for the Advantages intended by Par-

SMILING BILLY,

THE Property of Mr. *Howard Duvall*, will cover Mares, at his Plantation, near *Bellair*, in *Prince-George*'s County, at FORTY SHILLINGS Currency a Mare, and Half a Crown the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away. And for THREE POUNDS a Foal will be insured, or the Money received returned. Good Pasturage, and particular Care will be taken of the Mares, by

PHILIP CALENDER.

N. B. The abovementioned Horse was got by *Ariel*, who was bred by the late Colonel *Tasker*, his Dam by *Othello*, and his grand-Dam by *Spark*, out of a very fine Mare. 3.X (3w)

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 16, 1767.

To be Sold by PUBLIC *or* PRIVATE SALE.

A Choice SEA SLOOP, which will carry Three Thousand Two Hundred Bushels of Indian Corn

3 NATHANIEL ADAMS.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 30, 1767.

THE Subscriber being appointed Attorney in Fact for Mr. *Charles Wallace*, now on a Voyage to *Great-Britain*: All Persons indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are earnestly requested to settle and make immediate Payment; as those who neglect to comply with the Tenor of this Advertisement, may depend on having Suits commenced, without Respect of Persons.

4 JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD *BALTIMORE*, give Notice, That on Monday the First of *June* next, they will attend at the House of *Jonathan Rawlings*, near *West-River*, and proceed to the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANOR of *Anne-Arundel*. The Authority of the Commissioners, and the Terms of Sale, may be known by applying to the Subscriber, at his House in *Annapolis*.

Signed per *Order*,

7. JOHN CLAPHAM.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 15, 1767.

RAN away from on board a small Schooner, lying in *Pocomoke* River, a white Convict Servant, belonging to the Subscriber, goes by the Name of *Charles Bener*, is of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, a short well set Fellow, has lost one of the Fingers of his right Hand, is between 30 and 40 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a white Fearnought Jacket, a Red ditto, a blue great Coat, a Pair of thick Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, but no Buckles.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so as the Owner may have him again, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by

4. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

N. B. He is a Baker by Trade.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 20, 1767.

WHEREAS *Thomas Brerewood*, Esq; late of *Baltimore* County, did, in his Life Time, Let on Lease to sundry Persons, Lots and Pieces of Land, on certain annual Rents, within that Tract of Land situate in *Baltimore* County, called *My Lady's Manor*, or *Lord Baltimore's Gift*, and of which the said *Thomas Brerewood*, Esq; died seized: And whereas the said Lessees, since the Decease of the said *Thomas Brerewood*, Esq; or some of them, have transferr'd their Right of Tenure by Lease, as aforesaid, to other Persons who have of late surrendered Possession of the Premises to the Agent of the Proprietary, and accepted Leases of them. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons concern'd, that they commit no Kind of Waste or Destruction on the respective Part of the said Manor which they may be in Possession of, as they will answer it at their Peril.

JOHN HUNT, Attorney in Fact to *Francis Brerewood*, Esq;

(w6) 6X

SELIM,

WILL Cover MARES this SEASON, at TULIP-HILL, at Four Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away; and for Six Guineas a Foal will be ensured, or the Money received Returned. Good Pasturage, and particular Care will be taken of the Mares, by

(tf) 6. JOHN CLARVOÆ.

New-Port, in *Charles* County, *Jan.* 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 24th Day of *December* last, a Mulatto Man Slave, called *Stephen*, by Trade a House-Carpenter, he can work pretty well as a Wheel-Wright, Sawyer, or tight Cooper, is about 35 Years of Age, 6 Feet 1 or 2 Inches high, a long Face, thin jaw'd, a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, I believe the Right, and several Scars on his Legs, cut with Edge Tools, he can play on the Fiddle, is a very sensible, cunning Fellow, and if taken will endeavour to make his Escape. Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and an Osnabrigs Shirt. It is imagined he has changed his Cloaths, and got a Pass.

Whoever takes up the said Slave, and secures him in any Jail, or brings him to his Master, shall have a Reward of Six Dollars, if taken in *Charles* County; if taken in *St. Mary*'s, or *Prince-George*'s, Six Dollars, beside what the Law allows; if in any other County, Twelve Dollars; or, if out of the Province, Twenty Dollars, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(8w) 7. LEONARD BOARMAN.

February 4, 1767.

THE Subscriber having laid out a Point of Land adjoining to *Baltimore-Town*, and *Fell's Point*, into about 270 Lots, will LEASE, or SELL the same, as may best suit the Purchasers. They stand high, pleasant and healthy; the Soil is good for Gardens, and fine Well Water may be had. *Jones*'s *Falls* run round the Land, so that Flats and Boats may come very convenient to the greatest Part of the Lots. The Public Road to *Fell's Point* leads through the Land: All Lots taken within Twelve Months, shall go at 6 *d.* Sterling per Foot Ground Rent, for 99 Years, renewable for ever, or he will Sell them out and out, for a Principal equal to the Interest; a Plan of the Lots may be seen at his House, near the Lower-Bridge Foot. BRIAN PHILPOT.

N. B. Any Person taking a Lot, and Building a good House, not less than 25 by 16 Feet, within Two Years, shall have Three Years Rent free, from the Date of the Lease. 8.

LOST, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 28th of *February*, A small POCKET-BOOK, with several Papers therein, of little Value to any Person but the Owner; there is, in particular, about 12 *l. Virginia* Currency, supposed to be Counterfeits, one 3 *l.* Bill, indorsed, *D. M'Canaughey, Geo. Davis, Tench Francis*, and *John Relfe*; a 20 *s.* Bill, *Alexr. Lawson*.

Whoever may have found the said Pocket-Book, and will bring it to the Subscriber, with the Papers therein contained, shall have Thirty Shillings Currency, paid by

(tf) 9. S. MIDDLETON.

MARYLAND, *January* 13, 1767.

THE Subscribers continue to carry on their DISTILLERY at *Baltimore-Town*, where their Friends and Customers may depend on being constantly supply'd, on the most reasonable Terms, with the best *AMERICAN* RUM made on the Continent; for which they will take Payment in Bar Iron, Flour, Pork, Wheat, Rye, *Indian* Corn, Pine Boards, Shingles, Heading, Pipe, Hogshead, or Barrel Staves, if made according to the *Philadelphia* Staves, and cull'd. They have also to dispose of for Cash, or Bills of Exchange, best *West-India* Rum, Molasses by the Hogshead or Tierce, *Muscovado* and Loaf Sugars in Barrels, best *New-England* Mackrel and Fish Oil. SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

N. B. They have likewise for Sale, a Parcel of Choice *Virginia* PORK. 16 X (4m)

Piscataway, Dec. 6, 1766.

WHEREAS *William, Mary*, and *Frances Herringham*, the Children of *William Herringham*, late of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, did, about 25 Years ago, leave *England*, and go to some Part of the *West-Indies*, and, as it is believed, afterwards go to some of the Northern Colonies in *America*: This is therefore to give Notice to them, if the said *William, Mary*, and *Frances Herringham*, or the Surviver or Survivors of them, be living, or to their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, if dead, that by applying by Letter, or otherwise, to the Subscriber at *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George*'s County, *Maryland*, they will hear of something greatly to their Advantage: Or, if any Person can give Information where any of the said Persons, if living, now reside, or if dead, when and where they died, and where buried; such Person shall be genteely rewarded for their Trouble, by applying as above, to

(6m) 12. WM. RUSSELL.

February 12, 1767.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the Directions of the Last Will and Testament of John Ross, *Esq; Deceased, the following Tracts of LAND, in* Frederick *County*, Maryland, viz.

NEW-LONDON, containing 1360 Acres: The Main Road that leads from *Frederick-Town*, to *Philadelphia*, runs through this Tract, about 20 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, and 2 from *Fawney-Town*; it is well Wooded, and extremely Level, every Acre of it being fit for Cultivation: The Soil is well adapted for Farming, being capable of producing almost every Kind of Grain. There are three or four Springs of Water, if not more, on this Tract.

THE CORNER, containing 112 Acres.—ROSS's RANGE, containing 3400 Acres.—These two Tracts join to one another, and lie 5 or 6 Miles to the Northward of *New-London*,—*Great-Pipe-Creek*, *Bear-Branch*, and *The Meadow-Branch*, run through them, and afford several convenient Sites for Mills; and, on the Banks of these Streams, there is a large Quantity of excellent Bottom Land, capable of either bearing Hemp, or being made into Meadow Ground. The Upland is much the same Quality with that of *New-London*, but more broken.

THE PLAINS, containing 50 Acres, lies on *Piney-Creek*, a Draught of *Monockacy* River.

Mr. *Normand Bruce*, who lives in the Neighbourhood, if called upon, will shew any of the above Tracts, to such as incline to purchase.

WALNUT LEVEL, containing 390 Acres, lies about 10 Miles West from *Fort-Cumberland*, upon a Branch of *Will's-Creek*.

ROSS's-TOWN-CREEK-LOT, containing 530 Acres, lies on *Town-Creek*, about 12 Miles from the Mouth of it, near a Place called, *The Devil's Hole*.

WINGFIELD's DELIGHT, containing 1300 Acres, and lies on a Branch of *Linganore*: The Soil is, in general, good, it has plenty of both Timber and Water on it, and there is, from Appearances, great Reason to believe that it contains within it a very valuable Copper-Mine.

The Purchasers may, either, pay ready Money, or will be indulged in Time for the Payment, upon giving good Security.

The Terms may be known by applying to Dr. *Upton Scott* in *Annapolis*, who is impowered to dispose of the above Lands.

3m 12X FRANCIS KEY, U. SCOTT, } Executors.

October 16, 1766.

THE JUSTICES of *Queen-Anne*'s and *Talbot* Counties, being impowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of *St. Paul*'s Parish, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per *Order*,

(6m) 23. N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.

Annapolis: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12 *s* 6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5 *s*. the First Week, and 1 *s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIIᵈ Year.] THURSDAY, *May* 7, 1767. [Nº. 1130.]

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THAT the Commerce of the North-American Colonies is ſo ſeverely clogged and reſtricted, by the Statutes of the 4th and 6th of His preſent Majeſty, as to afford a melancholy Preſage of its Deſtruction, the fatal Effects of which, though, firſt felt here, muſt finally be transferred to Great-Britain, and center with her Merchants and Manufacturers; that an Evil ſo extenſive could not fail of alarming the Petitioners, whoſe Situation expoſes them to the firſt Impreſſion of this Calamity; and that they therefore think it their Duty to implore the Houſe, to reſume the Conſideration of the Plantation Trade, for effectual Redreſs; and repreſenting that it is the ſingular Diſadvantage of the Northern Britiſh Colonies, that, while they ſtand in Need of vaſt Quantities of the Manufactures of Great-Britain, the Country is productive of very little which affords a direct Remittance thither in Payment; and that from Neceſſity therefore, the Inhabitants have been driven to ſeek a Market for their Produce where it could be vended, and by a Courſe of Traffic, to acquire either Money or ſuch Merchandize as would anſwer the Purpoſe of a Remittance, and enable them to ſuſtain their Credit with the Mother Country; that the prodigious Balance ariſing in her Favour, is a Fact too well known to the Merchants of Great-Britain trading to thoſe Parts, to need any Elucidation; but, as the Nature of the Petitioners Commerce, when free from the late Reſtraints, ought to be underſtood, they beg Leave to obſerve that their Produce then ſent to our own and the Foreign Iſlands, was chiefly bartered for Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, Cotton and Indigo; that the Sugar, Cotton, and Indigo, ſerved as Remittance to Great-Britain; but the Rum and Molaſſes conſtituted eſſential Branches of the Petitioners Commerce, and enabled them to barter with our own Colonies for Fiſh and Rice, and by that Means to purſue a valuable Trade with Spain, Portugal and Italy, where they chiefly obtained Money, or Bills of Exchange in Return; and likewiſe qualified them for Adventures to Africa, where they had the Advantage of putting off great Quantities of Britiſh Manufactures, and of receiving in Exchange, Gold, Ivory and Slaves, which laſt, diſpoſed of in the Weſt-India Iſlands, commanded Money or Bills: Rum was indiſpenſable in their Indian Trade; and, with Britiſh Manufactures, procured Furs and Skins, which ſerved for conſiderable Returns to Great-Britain, and increaſed the Revenue thereof; that the Trade to the Bay of Honduras was alſo very material to their Commerce, being managed with ſmall Cargoes of Proviſions, Rum and Britiſh Manufactures, which, while they were at Liberty to ſend Foreign Logwood to the different Ports of Europe, furniſh them with another valuable Branch of Remittance; that, from this View, it is evident that Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, and Logwood, with Cotton and Indigo, are Eſſentials of their Return-Cargoes, and the chief Sources from which, in a Courſe of Trade, they have extended their Uſefulneſs to, and maintained their Credit with Great-Britain; that, conſidering the prodigious Conſumption of Weſt-India Produce in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the continental Colonies, the rapid Increaſe of thoſe Colonies, their Inhabitants already exceeding Two Millions, the vaſt Acceſſion of Subjects by the late Conqueſts, beſides the innumerable Tribes of Indians in the extenſive Countries annexed to the Britiſh Crown, the utter Incapacity of our own Iſlands to ſupply ſo great a Demand, will, the Petitioners preſume, be out of all Queſtion; on the other Hand, the Lumber produced from clearing this immenſe Territory, and Proviſion extracted from a fertile Soil, which moſt of the Inhabitants are employed in cultivating, muſt raiſe a Supply for Exportation; with which the Conſumption of our own Iſlands can bear no Sort of Proportion, that it ſeems therefore conſiſtent with ſound Policy to indulge thoſe Colonies in a free and unreſtrained Exportation of all the Lumber and Produce they raiſe and can ſpare, and an ample Importation of Sugar, Rum, and Molaſſes, to ſupply the various Branches of their Trade, to which they appear ſo neceſſary; that, without the one, the clearing of new Lands, which is extremely laborious and expenſive, will be diſcouraged; and Proviſions, for Want of Vent, become of little Profit to the Farmer; without the other, the Petitioners muſt be plunged into a total Incapacity of making good their Payments for Britiſh Debts; their Credit muſt ſink, and their Imports from Great-Britain gradually diminiſh, till they are contracted to the narrow Compaſs of Remittance, barely in Articles of their own Produce; and that, how little ſoever their Intereſt of Commerce could be promoted, the Colonies, thus checked, muſt, from inevitable Neceſſity, betake themſelves to Manufactures of their own, which will be attended with Conſequences very detrimental to thoſe of Great-Britain; and that the Petitioners, having thus repreſented the Nature of their Commerce, humbly beg Leave to point out the ſeveral Grievances, which it labours under, from the Regulations preſcribed by the Two before-mentioned Acts; and which, if not remedied, they conceive muſt have a direct Tendency to prevent the Cultivation, and ruin the Trade of the Colonies, and prove highly pernicious to both the Landed and Trading Intereſt of Great-Britain; that the heavy Embarraſſments, which attend the Article of Sugar, is a capital Subject of Complaint; and, beſides the abſolute Neceſſity of a great Importation to ſuſtain their Trade, it is a well known Truth, that it often happens, at the Foreign Iſlands with which they have Intercourſe, that a ſufficient Return-Cargo, independent of Sugar, cannot be procured, which alone muſt render Trade precarious and diſcouraging; but the high Duty of Five Shillings Sterling a Hundred is proved, by Experience, to be exceſſive, and has induced the fair Trader to decline that Branch of Buſineſs, while it preſents an irreſiſtible Incentive to Smuggling, to People leſs ſcrupulous; that it anſwers not the Purpoſes of the Government, or of the Nation, ſince it cannot be duly collected, and, if it could, would have a neceſſary Tendency to contract Remittances for Britiſh Debts, while, at the ſame Time, it is moſt miſchievous to the Colonies, by cutting off one of the grand Springs of their Traffic; and, that the Preſſure of this Duty is not aggravated, the Petitioners appeal to the Officers of the Cuſtoms of their Port, who are Witneſſes of the Impracticability of collecting it, and who muſt confeſs, that there have not wanted Inſtances where Merchants have been driven to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of bringing their very Plate into the Cuſtom-Houſe to diſcharge it; and that the Petitioners therefore moſt humbly intreat, that a moderate Duty be laid on Foreign Sugars, which they are aſſured, would not only greatly conduce to the Proſperity of thoſe Colonies, and their Utility to the Mother Country, but increaſe the Royal Revenue far beyond what can be expected under the preſent Reſtraints; that the compelling Merchants to land and ſtore Foreign Sugars in Great-Britain, before they can be exported to other Parts of Europe, is another moſt expenſive and dilatory Reſtriction, without being of any material Advantage to the Revenue of Great-Britain; for it effectually puts it out of the Petitioners Power, to meet Foreigners at Market upon an equal Footing, is a great and heavy Burthen in Times of Peace and Security, but in War, will expoſe the Trader to ſuch Peril and Hazard, as muſt wholly extinguiſh this uſeful Branch of Remittance; that Britiſh Plantation Sugars exported from North-America, ſhould be declared French on being landed in England, the Petitioners conceive may juſtly be claſſed amongſt the Number of Hardſhips, inflicted by thoſe Regulations, as in Effect it deprives them of making a Remittance in that Article, by expoſing them to the Payment of the Foreign Duty in Great-Britain, which appears the more ſevere, as their Fellow Subjects of the Iſlands are left at Liberty to export thoſe Sugars, for what they really are, and a Diſtinction is thus created in their Favour, which the Petitioners cannot but regard with Uneaſineſs, that Foreign Rum, French excepted, is the next Article which the Petitioners moſt humbly propoſe for Conſideration, as the Importation thereof, on a moderate Duty, would add conſiderably to the Revenue, prevent Smuggling, promote the Petitioners Navigation, increaſe the Vent of their own Produce with Britiſh Manufactures, and enable them to bring back the full Value of their Cargoes, more eſpecially from the Daniſh Iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, and from whence they can only receive Half the Value in Sugar or Cotton, conſequently Rum alone can be expected for the other Half, thoſe Iſlands affording nothing elſe for Returns, and having no Specie but of a baſe kind; that the Exportation of Foreign Logwood to Foreign Markets, has already been diſtinguiſhed as one of the principle Means by which thoſe Colonies have been enabled to ſuſtain the Weight of their Debts for Britiſh Manufactures, and it is with the greateſt Concern, the Petitioners obſerve it to be ranked by the late Act, among the enumerated Articles; and conſequently made ſubject to the Delay, the Hazard, and Expence, of being landed in Great-Britain; the low Price of Logwood, its Bulk, and the Duty with which it is now burthened, muſt totally deſtroy that valuable Branch of the Petitioners Commerce, and throw it into the Hands of Foreigners, unfettered with thoſe heavy Embarraſſments; that their Lumber and Pot-Aſh, even when ſhipped for Ireland, where they are ſo neceſſary, the latter particularly, for the Progreſs of their Linen Manufacture, and Proviſions themſelves, though intended to relieve that Kingdom from a Famine, are ſubject to the ſame diſtreſſing Impediments; nor is Flax-ſeed, on the timely Importation of which the very Exiſtence of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland immediately depends, exempted, although it is a Fact capable of the moſt ſatisfactory Proof, that, without the Delay now created, it has been with Difficulty tranſported from that Colony, to be there in proper Seaſon for ſowing; that what renders ſo injurious an Obſtruction the more affecting, is the Reflection, that, while it deprives the Petitioners of the Benefits ariſing from Flax ſeed, Lumber, and Pot-Aſh, theſe Articles may be all imported into Ireland from the Baltic, where they are purchaſed from Foreigners, under the National Diſadvantage of being paid for with Money inſtead of Manufactures; and the Petitioners therefore humbly beg Leave to expreſs their Hopes, that an Evil, in ſo high a Degree pernicious to them, to the Staple of Ireland, and to the Trade and Manufactures of Great-Britain, and which in Times of War muſt fall on all with a redoubled Weight, will not fail of obtaining the Attention of the Houſe, and an immediate and effectual Redreſs; and that the Petitioners beg Leave further to repreſent, that the Wines from the Iſlands, in exchange for Wheat, Flour, Fiſh and Lumber, would conſiderably augment the important Article of Remittance, was the American Duty withdrawn, on Exportation to Great-Britain; and that it is therefore humbly ſubmitted to the Houſe, whether ſuch an Expedient, calculated at once to attach them to Huſbandry, by expanding the Conſumption of American Produce, to encourage Britiſh Manufactures, by enabling the Petitioners to make good their Payments, and to encreaſe the Royal Revenue by an additional Import of Wines into Great-Britain, will not be conſiſtent with the United Intereſts both of the Mother Country and Colonies; and that the Petitioners conceive the North-American Fiſhery to be an Object of the higheſt National Importance; that nothing is ſo eſſential for the Support of Navigation, ſince by employing annually ſo great a Number of Shipping, it conſtitutes a reſpectable Nurſery for Seamen, and is ſo clearly advantageous for Remittances, in Payment for Britiſh Manufactures; that the Petitioners therefore humbly preſume, that it will be cheriſhed by the Houſe with every poſſible Mark of Indulgence, and every Impediment be removed, which tends to check its Progreſs; that the enlarging the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, is another Part of the Statute of the Fourth of his preſent Majeſty, very grievous to the Trade and Navigation of the Colonies, and oppreſſive to the Subject, the Property of the Trader being open to the Invaſion of every Informer, and the Means of Juſtice ſo remote, as to be ſcarcely attainable; that the Petitioners beg Leave to expreſs the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude, for the Advantages intended by Par-

liament to America in general, in the opening Free Ports at the Iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica; yet, at the ſame Time, they cannot but lament, that it is their Unhappineſs to be in no Condition to reap the Benefits which, it was imagined, would flow from ſo wiſe a Policy; that the collecting great Quantities of the Produce of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. at the Iſland of Dominica, will be the natural Conſequence of opening that Port, and would prove of real Importance to thoſe Colonies, were they at Liberty to bring them back in Return for their Lumber and Proviſions; but as they are now prohibited from taking any Thing, except Molaſſes, and, it is juſtly apprehended, there cannot be a ſufficient Quantity of that Commodity to ſupport any conſiderable Trade, the Petitioners think it evident, that no ſubſtantial Advantage can be derived to them under ſuch a Reſtraint; that they are, at the ſame Time, at a Loſs to diſcern the Principle on which the Prohibition is founded; for, ſince Sugar may be imported direct from the Foreign Iſlands, it ſeems much more reaſonable, to ſuffer it from a Free Port belonging to Great-Britain; that the Petitioners therefore humbly hope, that the Houſe will think it equitable to adapt this Trade to their Circumſtances, by granting them Liberty to import into the Colonies all Weſt-India Productions, in Exchange for their Commodities; and that, upon the Whole, with the greateſt Anxiety, the Petitioners find themſelves obliged to inform the Houſe, that, although, at the laſt Seſſion, the Neceſſity of relieving the Trade of thoſe Colonies ſeems to have been univerſally admitted, and the tender Regard of Parliament for their Happineſs highly diſtinguiſhed, nevertheleſs, Experience has evinced, that the Commercial Regulations, then enacted, inſtead of remedying, have increaſed the heavy Burthen under which it already laboured; as, therefore, upon due Conſideration, it will be manifeſt, that the Ability of thoſe Colonies, to purchaſe the Manufactures of Great-Britain, immediately depends upon, and is inſeparably connected with, the Progreſs of their Commerce; and as that Ability only by removing the Neceſſity of Home Manufactures, will leave them at Liberty to purſue Agriculture, in which their true Intereſt conſiſts; therefore praying the Houſe to take the ſeveral Matters, in the ſaid Petition ſuggeſted, into their Conſideration, and to grant ſuch Relief therein as ſhall be thought conſiſtent with good Policy, and the mutual Intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

LONDON, *February* 14.

THE Eaſt-India Company have given Orders for 10,000 Muſkets to be got ready, with all Expedition, to be ſhipped for Bengal.

An Agent employed for enliſting Soldiers for the Eaſt Indies, is ſaid to have cleared, within the laſt Six Months, Fifteen Hundred Guineas.

One Recruiting-Houſe, for the Eaſt-India Company, on Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, enliſted no leſs than 33 Recruits for that Service. Such Emigrations muſt in Time affect the Nation.

It is ſaid, there are at preſent upwards of Thirty Rendezvous, or Lock-up-houſes, in the City, occupied by Crimps, employed to enliſt Soldiers for the Eaſt-India Company.

Feb. 24. Monday the Tranſport Ships fell down the River to Woolwich, to embark a Detachment of the Train of Artillery for New-York.

Feb. 26. To-morrow his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, to ſign the Bills now lying ready for the Royal Aſſent.

Private Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that the Corſicans have lately ſuddenly attacked the Genoeſe Troops in that Iſland, and gained a very conſiderable Advantage over them.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards were cutting down ſeveral Thouſand Cedar, Mahogany, and Walnut Trees, in the Iſland of Cuba, to be ſent to Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena, for the Uſe of his Catholic Majeſty's Magazines and Dock-Yards.

It was this Morning reported, that a Memorial of a very intereſting Nature is preparing to be diſpatched to the Engliſh Miniſter at the Hague.

This Morning an Expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty Office to the Commiſſioners of Plymouth Dock.

Several Thouſand Cartouch Boxes, made of Cork, are ordered to be got ready to be ſhipped for the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear from Leghorn, that about the Middle of laſt Month there were above Two Hundred Veſſels in that Port with Cargoes of Corn, amounting to 800,000 Sacks Leghorn Meaſure.

Feb. 28. The Right Hon^ble^ Lord Baltimore was unanimouſly elected a Member of the Royal Society.

March 2, *and* 3. Friday ſome Diſpatches, ſaid to be of a very agreeable Nature, were received at the Secretary's-Office, from Boſton in New England.

It is reported that Advice has been received of the Colony of New-York having ſubmitted in all Things to his Majeſty's Injunctions as lately tranſmitted to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the Province, and that a very Loyal Addreſs was preparing to be tranſmitted home, when theſe Letters came away.

We are informed that the Dutch are under the greateſt Uneaſineſs imaginable for the Fate of Surrinam, and are preparing to ſend Troops, &c. in order, if poſſible, to ſave that important Colony, the Loſs of which would prove the Ruin of their State.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham arrived on Saturday Afternoon, from Marlborough, at the King's Arms in Reading; he lay on Sunday Night at Salt-hill, and Yeſterday arrived in Town.

Yeſterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor arrived in Town from his Seat at Cambden Place, in Kent.

Thurſday Night laſt was ſtranded near Portland, the Peggy, Weekes, from Rhode-Iſland for London, with Mahogany, Oil, &c. The Captain and all the Crew (except one Man) periſhed.

We are informed from good Authority, that there are not the leaſt Grounds for the Report of our Court having at preſent any Diſputes with the States General, relative to Surrinam.

March 5. Yeſterday Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham had a Conference with his Majeſty for upwards of an Hour.

Yeſterday Morning M. Mello de Caſtro, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Portugal, had a Conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the Subject of ſome important Diſpatches received from Liſbon.

We are aſſured that Nine Prieſts, who have been lately ordained at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, are all going over as Miſſionaries to propagate the Goſpel amongſt the Indians in North-America.

A Man of War is ordered to be fitted out at Portſmouth, to carry over his Excellency General Monckton to his Government of Jamaica.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich, for Two Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for North-America at the ſhorteſt Notice.

We are credibly informed, that Orders have been ſent to Scotland to delay the Embarkation of ſome Regiments of Foot on that Eſtabliſhment, which were intended for North-America.

This Week ſeveral Artificers in the Glaſs Manufactories were engaged, on good Encouragement, to embark for New-York.

The Report continues, that a great Change is in Agitation.

BOSTON, *April* 16.

We hear from Stoughton, that Yeſterday ſe'ennight died there Mrs. Mary Horton, aged 105 Years: She was a Native of Jamaica in the Weſt-Indies, and in the great Earthquake at that Iſland, about 60 Years ſince, ſhe was taken up floating on the Water, and brought hither by a Veſſel belonging to this Place: Her Huſband was alſo taken up at the ſame Time, and brought hither by another Veſſel, by which means they met together to their great Surprize, both imagining each other to have periſhed in that terrible Cataſtrophe.

April 20. By the laſt Ships from London, we are agreeably informed of the Determination of a Cauſe before the Houſe of Lords, between the City of London and the Diſſenters, reſpecting the Sheriffalty. The Caſe was as follows; Allen Evans, Eſq; a Diſſenting Gentleman, was elected by the City of London one of the Sheriffs; he refuſed to ſerve in that Office, and plead that the City had not a Right to chooſe him, nor he a Right to officiate therein, as by Act of Parliament he was diſqualified; for that he had not within the Space of Twelve Months before his Election, partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England, which the Act of Parliament required all Perſons choſe into, and ſerving in that Office, ſhould do: That he could not conſcientiouſly comply with that Requiſition, and therefore was not obliged to ſerve in that Office, nor was he ſubjected to any Fine for not ſerving—Upon this, an Action was brought by the Chamberlain of the City againſt him for the Recovery of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling, ſuggeſted to be forfeited by his Refuſal; which, after various Trials, was at length unanimouſly determined in Favour of Mr. Evans, upon a Writ of Error in the Houſe of Lords. This having been a Caſe of great Expectation, and long conteſted, we have, to gratify our Readers, obtained an Extract of a Letter upon this Subject, wrote by a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Correſpondent in this Town, which is as follows.

SIR, *London, February* 10, 1767.

I SHOULD have acknowledged the Receipt of your Favours October 14 paſt ſooner, but that my Time and Mind have been fully employed for Months paſt, in a Public Affair, which moſt nearly concerned the Civil and Religious Intereſts of every Diſſenter in England. By the Force of Truth, which is always an Overmatch for Cunning, and by the Grace of God, ſupporting at this Time, by his Providence, that glorious Cauſe, we found the whole Houſe of Lords, as it were, born in a Day to countenance, and alſo to give Judgment as one Man, in Favour of the Diſſenters, againſt that great Power the City of London, and all that Art we have conteſted with in the Sheriff's Cauſe for more than Fourteen Years: and even in this laſt ſignal Defeat, to uſe their own Expreſſion, they died very hard. When the Council on both Sides had done, and the Judges who were ſummoned to attend had given their Opinions *ſeriatim* on a Point of Law which was ſtarted, my Lord Mansfield, in a moſt nervous and eloquent Speech, amongſt other Things declared, That the Mode of religious Worſhip amongſt Proteſtant Diſſenters, was eſtabliſhed by Law. And further, That according to his Apprehenſion, it would be Sin in a conſcientious Diſſenter to conform to the Church of England. He concluded, by moving the Houſe, that the Judgment be affirmed, which the Houſe agreed to immediately.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 7.

On Monday laſt, by the Violence of the Wind, the *Baltimore* Packet overſet off *Horn-Point*: The People, Three in Number, were happily ſaved by the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Middleton*'s Boat, which he ſent out to their Relief.

ARRIVALS.

In *Patuxent*; the Captains *M'Dougal*, *Biggs*, *Maynard*, *Brooks*, *Robinſon*, and *Lewis*, all from London.—Capt. *Hanrick* is alſo arrived, and informs us, that the Captains *Kelty* and *Richardſon*, may be hourly expected.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 7, 1767.

ALL Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate of Jonas Green, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and, as there are a great Number of Debts due to the ſaid Eſtate, as well as Accounts unſettled, I moſt earneſtly Requeſt all thoſe who are indebted, immediately to ſettle with Mr. *John Clapham*, and pay off their Balances, that I may thereby be enabled to pay off the Claims, and compleat this Buſineſs without Loſs of Time.

A. C. Green, Adminiſtratrix.

JOHN WOLF, Stay-Maker, *near* Lower-Marlborough, *in* Calvert *County*,

TAKES this Method of informing all Ladies and Others, That he has ſupplied himſelf with GOODS, (having been to *Philadelphia*, and purchaſed them in Perſon,) in order to make a Beginning in the abovementioned County, where he will ſupply Ladies and Others, with STAYS, made in as neat a Manner as may be had elſewhere. Ladies and Others in *Annapolis*, that ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands, may, with little or no Trouble, ſend by the Poſt, and receive their Stays weekly; and, may likewiſe depend on having their Work effectually done, by

(6^w^) John Wolf.

TO be Run for, on Thurſday next, the 14th Inſtant, at *Oxford* new Courſe, a Subſcription Purſe of TWENTY POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, not more than Half Blood, the beſt of three Heats, two Miles each; if riſing 4 Years old this Graſs, to carry 8 Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; if 5 Years old, 9 Stone 4 Pounds; 6 Years old and upwards, to carry 10 Stone.

All Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, that Start, are to be Entered with Mr. *Edward Brownell*, any Time before the Day of Running, and pay Entrance (if a Subſcriber) One Piſtole, all Others Five Dollars. Judges will be appointed, and the Horſes, &c. to Start at III o'Clock.

N. B. There will be a Poney Race next Day.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, to the Highest Bidder, on Monday the Eighth of June next, on the Premises, for Sterling, or Current Money,

A VERY Choice PLANTATION, whereon Capt. *Peter Wood*, late of *Charles* County, lived, lying within a Mile of *New-Port*, containing upwards of 300 Acres; whereon is a large Dwelling-house, with five Rooms and a large Passage on the lower Floor, and 3 Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen, Meat-house, Milk-house, Chaise-house, Corn-house, Tobacco-houses, and other necessary Out-houses. Six Months Credit will be given for one Half the Payment, on giving Bond and Security, if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Land, by applying to the Subscriber, living near the Premises.

The Title is indisputable.

(w2) 1 & 6. JOHN HAWKINS.

THE Vestry of *Prince-George*'s Parish hereby gives Notice, That they intend to Petition the next General Assembly, for an Act impowering the Justices of *Frederick* and *Prince-George*'s Counties, to levy on the Taxables of said Parish, a Sum sufficient to build a Brick Church, in the same Place where the old Church now stands, and for the Repairing *Rock-Creek* Chapel.

Signed per *Order*,

1X p^d 6/. SIMON NICHOLLS, Register.

RAN away the 17th of *April* last, from the Subscriber's Plantation in *Gunpowder* Forest, *Baltimore* County, a Convict Servant Lad, named *Edward Tyler*, about 17 Years of Age: Had on a white Kersey Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, Cotton Breeches, old blue Stockings, Negro Shoes, nailed in the Soles, and Felt Hat; was born in the West of *England*, and speaks in that Dialect.

Whoever takes up and brings home the said Servant, if out of the County, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by

(w2) 1. 5. 6. GEORGE RISTEAU.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 19th Instant, will be Run for, near this City, A PURSE of FIFTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, (*Selim* excepted) Mare, or Gelding, the best of Three Heats, 4 Miles each Heat, if rising 4 Years old next Grass; every Horse, &c. to carry 8 Stone (Bridle and Saddle included), if 5 Years old, 8 Stone and 10 Pounds; if Six, 9 Stone and 6 Pounds; and if Aged, 10 Stone.

On the Day following to be Run for, upon the same Conditions, a PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

Every Person that Runs a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, for the former Purse, shall Enter the same with WILLIAM GREEN, on the Saturday preceding the Race; and, for the latter Purse, on the Tuesday, with whom he shall leave satisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the same Time, if a Subscriber to the Races, his Subscription having been made before the First of *March*, shall pay One Pistole Entrance; if not a Subscriber, as above, shall pay Two Pistoles Entrance; and for every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, in which any Inhabitant of *Annapolis* had any kind of Property on the First of *March* last, and who has not subscribed to these Races, Four Pistoles Entrance shall be paid. The Entrance Money for each Day to be the same.

The Time of Starting will be between One and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes which may arise. 3

Upper-Marlborough, *April* 20, 1767.

To be LET for a Term of YEARS,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE where the Subscriber now lives, which has every desirable Conveniency for a Private Family, or a Person wanting to carry on the Tavern-keeping Business: Likewise a very good Meadow adjoining the Town, capable of making 20,000 wt. of Hay, yearly. For further Particulars enquire of

(tf) 2 JOHN SCOTT.

OTHELLO,

IS kept at *Beale's Neck*, on the North Side of *Roberts's* Creek, near *Annapolis*, and will Cover this Season, at FOUR GUINEAS, and a DOLLAR for the Groom.

(tf) 3 ROBERT GAY.

N. B. There is good Pasturage for the Mares.

JOHN BOYD,

Having just Rec'd a large SUPPLY, *has now to sell, at*

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

DRUGS of all Kinds, carefully chosen.
Chemical Medicines, faithfully prepared.
Galenical Compositions, genuine, according to the *London*, and *Edinburgh* Dispensatories.
Patent Medicines, from the original Warehouses.
Dr. *Hill*'s Medicines, so universally famed for curing Consumptions, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone and Gravel.
Baron *Schwanburgh*'s Liquid Shell, an absolute Cure for the Wind Cholic, and all Kinds of Flatulances, proceeding from Acids, especially in young Children.
Painters Colours of all Kinds.
Painter's, and Tooth Brushes.
Fuller's dying Stuffs.
Grocery—as Raisins, Currants, Chocolate, Mustard, Vinegar, Oatmeal, Almonds, Nutmegs, &c.
Fine Violet Rappee Snuff.
Bottle and Vial Corks.
Fresh Rob of Lemons.
Medicine Chests, with clear and ample Directions.
Shop Furniture of all Kinds.
Surgeons Instruments from the most approved Workmen in *London*, with a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. As I have already advertised the Dissolution of my late Partnership, I hope it is not again necessary to request all Persons who remain indebted to the Company, to pay their respective Balances to

(2m) 2 JOHN BOYD.

To be SOLD for Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, *viz.* PEMBROKE, and THE RESURVEY, on *Mount Radnor*, adjoining each other, containing 1306 ACRES, lying on the Draughts of *Snowden*'s River, in the County aforesaid, well situate for raising Stock of all Sorts, and the Soil natural to fine Tobacco. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscribers living in the lower Part of the said County.

(w6) JAMES BROOKE, junr. ROGER, RICHARD, BASIL, and THOMAS } BROOKE.

April 29, 1767.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, in the Fork of *Gunpowder*, in *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, *viz.*

Charles Campbell, a Convict, born in the West of *England*, and speaks in that Dialect, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has sandy Hair, grey Eyes, a well set Fellow, has a very simple Look, and stutters: Had on when he went away, a light fulled Country Cloth Jacket, blue lappell'd under ditto, without Sleeves, old white Cotton Breeches much patched, Osnabrigs Shirt, new Felt Hat, grey Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

Patrick Fachy, an indented *Irish* Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, very spare, has long brown Hair, grey Eyes, fair Complexion, and speaks very pert: Had on when he went away, a light fulled Country Cloth Jacket, a Snuff colour'd under ditto, old white Cotton Breeches much patched, Osnabrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes with large broad headed Nails in the Heels. They had on Iron Collars, and have taken with them an old grey Cloth Coat, fac'd or lin'd with Shalloon, a striped Jacket patched, two Check, and one Osnabrigs Shirt.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that their Master gets them again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, if taken out of the County Forty Shillings for each, if out of the Province, Three Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(tf) 4 CHARLES RIDDELL, junr.

N. B. They have been in the Country about Six Months.

SELIM,

WILL Cover MARES this SEASON, at TULIP-HILL, at Four Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away; and for Six Guineas a Foal will be ensured, or the Money received Returned. Good Pasturage, and particular Care will be taken of the Mares, by

(tf) 7. JOHN CLEVDAE.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 25th of last Month, a Convict Servant Man, named *Joseph Green*, alias *Joseph Gale*, but as he can write (and has got Pens, Ink, and Paper with him) it is not unlikely that he will forge a Pass, and go by some other Name, he was imported last November into *Rappahannock* River, in the *Justitia*, Capt. *Colin Somervell*; he is a lusty well set Man, and seems to be about 35 Years of Age, and is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a fresh Complexion, marked with the Small-Pox, has very black Hair which he has lately cut short, and is very hairy on the Breast, his Eye-lids were red and inflamed with a Cold, when he went away.

He is a Farmer, and says that he was born in *Wiltshire*, and speaks (somewhat) in the West Country Dialect; he has *English* Money with him, and also Paper Money; as he broke open an House about a Week before he ran away, where he got some.

He stole a Horse of a dark brown Colour, with mealy Hams, and a bobb'd Tail, and roach'd Mane; on whose Breast and Forehead Tar had lately been applied, which was not quite worn off; and a *Virginia* made Portmanteau Saddle, with Iron Rings behind, and Brass Buttons before, to put Straps through, and an old Snaffle Bridle.

He had on, and with him, the following Cloaths, *viz.* a blue napped Cotton Pea Jacket, with Cuffs to the Sleeves, and black Gimp Buttons on it, and open Pockets without Flaps. An old red Jacket without Sleeves, an old Newmarket blue Cloth Coat, a Pair of old greasy Leather Breeches, which seemed to be too small for him, and a Pair of brown Sagathy Breeches, a Pair of very coarse Shoes (made by himself) on the back Seam of one of which, a bit of brown Leather hath been since sewed; and a Pair of old *English* Shoes, one of which has a cut across the Insole, near to the Toe, a Pair of large white Metal or Pewter Buckles, one old fine check Shirt, and two Shirts made of brown Scotch Linen, a Pair of very coarse grey (*English*) Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old dark colour'd *Virginia* Stockings and a Pair of old black Silk ribbed Stockings, an old Hat worn very smooth, and greasy or tarred on the Crown, and a Hole burnt in the Brim of it, and a black String either Worsted or Silk for an Hatband; and he commonly wears a blue and white spotted Handkerchief or Hatband Crape over the Hatband to keep his Hat on, and sometimes the Crape or Handkerchief round his Neck.

Three Pounds Reward, if he is taken up in *Virginia*, or Five Pounds Reward if he is taken up in any other Colony, shall be paid to any Person, who will apprehend and secure him, so that he shall be delivered to

NICHOLAS FLOOD.

All Masters of Vessels are cautioned not to receive him on board. 2 Virginia, *April* 2, 1767.

WEST-RIVER, *April* 20, 1767.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Receiver of the Lord Proprietary's Quit-Rents in the Counties of *Anne-Arundel* and *Calvert*, hereby gives Notice, That he will attend at the Room adjoining the House of *Andrew Buchanan*, at the West-End of the Parade in *Annapolis*, every Wednesday and Thursday during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to receive what Rents may be due, and he would be sorry to find himself under the disagreeable Necessity of using compulsory Measures, with those who Neglect their Payments.

3. JOHN THOMAS.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 20, 1767.

WHERRAS little Notice hath been taken of an Advertisement, in a former Gazette, requesting all those indebted to Messrs. *Rivington* and *Brown*, of *Philadelphia*, to make Payment to me: This is therefore once more earnestly to desire all Persons to whom this relates, to discharge their respective Accounts immediately. And 'tis hoped, that, as most of this Money is in the Hands of Gentlemen of Fortune and Integrity, they will not evade Compliance with this most reasonable Requisition, nor by longer Delay occasion the Trouble and Expence of future Publications of this Nature.

(4w) 3. THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

To be SOLD, or HIRED,

A Likely NEGRO Fellow, 20 Years of Age, this Country born, and has had the Small-Pox and Measles.

Port of *Chester*, *March* 17, 1767.

THE Subscriber being appointed Collector of his Majesty's Customs, for the District of *Chester*, in *Maryland*, gives Notice, to all Masters of Commanders of Vessels, trading to or from the said District, That they take Care to make proper Entries at the Custom-House, kept in *Chester-Town*, for that Purpose. Also all Merchants trading from the neighbouring Colonies, by land Carriage to the aforesaid Port, are to take Notice, that the Laws shall be strictly put in Execution against them, unless they are furnished with proper Cockets for Goods or Merchandize, they may have Occasion to convey, that such Goods or Merchandize were legally Imported there, and his Majesty's Duties paid. 6 WILLIAM GEMMIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner *Charlotta*, 30 Tons Burthen, a prime Sailer, 4 Years old, with Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, *&c. &c.* Any Perſon inclinable to Purchaſe, may ſee her, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Harriſon* in *Baltimore-Town*, or the Subſcriber, at the *Patapſco* Furnace.

(w4) 3 JAMES WALKER.

SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower Houſe of Aſſembly of *Maryland* have conſtantly and ineffectually hitherto, ſince Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordſhip hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence *per* Hogſhead on Tobacco exported.

A Conſtitutional Tax on the People to ſupport an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower Houſe, has been greatly deſired, frequently attempted, and as often refuſed by the Upper Houſe.

The Lower Houſe of Aſſembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reaſonable Reward, as well as every other Expence neceſſarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the *Fines, Forfeitures, Amerciaments*, and *other Monies* received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment being directly oppoſite to the Opinion the Upper "Houſe had, on mature Conſideration, formed upon the "Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occaſioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Diſtreſs of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Neceſſity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower Houſe to agree to an Appeal to his Majeſty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpoſe, as the only Means to ſettle Diſputes, reſtore Public Credit, and lay a ſure Foundation for the future Eaſe and Good of the Province.

A Subſcription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower Houſe, has been Open'd, and Subſcriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and ſupporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redreſs of their *other* Grievances; and, by RESOLVE alſo of the Lower Houſe, as an additional Means of raiſing Money for the ſame Purpoſes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raiſe One Thouſand Pounds Common Money, is ſubmitted to the Public.

1 PRIZE	of	£.500	is	500
1	of	250	is	250
1	of	100	is	100
2	of	50	are	100
2	of	30	are	60
4	of	20	are	80
4	of	15	are	60
10	of	10	are	100
20	of	5	are	100
50	of	4	are	200
80	of	3	are	240
73	of	2 : 10	are	182 : 10
2250	of	2	are	4500
1 First drawn Blank,				13 : 15
1 Laſt drawn Blank,				13 : 15
2500 Prizes.				£.6500
2500 Blanks.				

16.

5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £.7500

From which deduct 1000 £.6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-Houſe at *Annapolis*, in the Preſence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall be pleaſed to attend, on the laſt Monday in *May* inſt. or ſooner, if ſooner full.

The Managers are, *William Murdock*, Eſq; Meſſieurs *Thomas Sprigg, William Paca, John Weems, Thomas Gaſſaway, South* River, *Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnſon, John Hall* of *Annapolis*, and *Samuel Chaſe*, or ſuch of them as ſhall chuſe to act.

The ſaid Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A Liſt of the Prizes to be Publiſhed in the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed; and thoſe not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generouſly given to the above Uſe.

The Scheme to be made publick in the *Maryland* and *Virginia* GAZETTES, and *Pennſylvania* JOURNAL.

"*LIFE without LIBERTY is worſe than DEATH.*"

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of moſt of the Members of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly.

GERRARD HOPKINS, *Son of* SAMUEL,

CABINET *and* CHAIR-MAKER, *from* Philadelphia, *at the Sign of the Tea-Table and Chair, in* Gay-Street, Baltimore-Town,

MAKES and ſells the following Goods, in the beſt Manner, and in the neweſt Faſhions, in Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry-Tree, and Maple, *viz.* Cheſts of Drawers of various Sorts, Deſks, Book-Caſes, Scrutores, Cloth-Preſſes, Tables of various Sorts, ſuch as Bureaus, Card, Chamber, Parlour, and Tea-Tables; Chairs of various Sorts, ſuch as Eaſy, Arm, Parlour, Chamber and Corner Chairs, Settees, Clock-Caſes, Couches, Candle-Stands, Decanter-Stands, Tea-Kettle-Stands, Dumb-Waiters, Tea-Boards, Bottle-Boards, Bedſteads, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Any of the above Articles to be done with or without carved Work. 5 (w6)

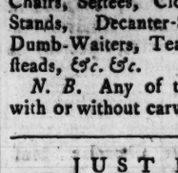
JUST IMPORTED,

In the Elizabeth, *Capt.* Chriſtie, *from* London, *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, at their Store, at* Pig-Point, *on* Patuxent *River*,

A GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN*, and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable to the different Seaſons, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco.

JOHN LANE,
(6w) 5 NATHANIEL LANE.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 16, 1767.



To be Sold by PUBLIC *or* PRIVATE SALE.

A Choice SEA SLOOP, which will carry Three Thouſand Two Hundred Buſhels of Indian Corn

4. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 30, 1767.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Attorney in Fact for Mr. *Charles Wallace*, now on a Voyage to *Great-Britain*: All Perſons indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and make immediate Payment; as thoſe who neglect to comply with the Tenor of this Advertiſement, may depend on having Suits commenced, without Reſpect of Perſons.

JOHN DAVIDSON.
5

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD *BALTIMORE*, give Notice, That on Monday the Firſt of *June* next, they will attend at the Houſe of *Jonathan Rawlings*, near *Weſt River*, and proceed to the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANOR of *Anne-Arundel*. The Authority of the Commiſſioners, and the Terms of Sale, may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in *Annapolis*.

Signed per Order,
8 JOHN CLAPHAM.

New-Port, in *Charles* County, *Jan.* 9. 1767.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 24th Day of *December* laſt, a Mulatto Man Slave, called *Stephen*, by Trade a Houſe-Carpenter, he can work pretty well as a Wheel-Wright, Sawyer, or tight Cooper, is about 35 Years of Age, 6 Feet 1 or 2 Inches high, a long Face, thin jaw'd, a ſmall Scar on one of his Cheeks, I believe the Right, and ſeveral Scars on his Legs, cut with Edge Tools, he can play on the Fiddle, is a very ſenſible, cunning Fellow, and if taken will endeavour to make his Eſcape. Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kerſey Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and an Oſnabrigs Shirt. It is imagined he has changed his Cloaths, and got a Paſs.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and ſecures him in any Jail, or brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have a Reward of Six Dollars, if taken in *Charles* County; if taken in *St. Mary's*, or *Prince-George's*, Six Dollars, beſide what the Law allows; if in any other County, Twelve Dollars; or, if out of the Province, Twenty Dollars, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(8w) 8X LEONARD BOARMAN.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 17, 1767.

RAN away from on board a ſmall Schooner, lying in *Pocomoke* River, a white Convict Servant, belonging to the Subſcriber, goes by the Name of *Charles Bener*, is of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, a ſhort well ſet Fellow, has loſt one of the Fingers of his right Hand, is between 30 and 40 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a white Fearnought Jacket, a Red ditto, a blue great Coat, a Pair of thick Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, but no Buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as the Owner may have him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

5. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

N. B. He is a Baker by Trade.

February 4, 1767.

THE Subſcriber having laid out a Point of Land adjoining to *Baltimore-Town*, and *Fell's Point*, into about 270 Lots, will LEASE, or SELL the ſame, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. They ſtand high, pleaſant and healthy; the Soil is good for Gardens, and fine Well Water may be had. *Jones's Falls* run round the Land, ſo that Flats and Boats may come very convenient to the greateſt Part of the Lots. The Public Road to *Fell's Point* leads through the Land: All Lots taken within Twelve Months, ſhall go at 6*l.* Sterling per Foot Ground Rent, for 99 Years, renewable for ever, or he will Sell them out and out, for a Principal equal to the Intereſt; a Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at his Houſe, near the Lower-Bridge Foot. BRIAN PHILPOT.

N. B. Any Perſon taking a Lot, and Building a good Houſe, not leſs than 25 by 16 Feet, within Two Years, ſhall have Three Years Rent free, from the Date of the Leaſe. 9.

LOST, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 28th of *February*, A ſmall POCKET-BOOK, with ſeveral Papers therein, of little Value to any Perſon but the Owner; there is, in particular, about 12*l. Virginia* Currency, ſuppoſed to be Counterfeits, one 3*l.* Bill, Indorſed, *D. M'Canaughey, Geo. Davis, Tench Francis*, and *John Reſte*; a 20*s.* Bill, *Alexr. Lawſon*.

Whoever may have found the ſaid Pocket-Book, and will bring it to the Subſcriber, with the Papers therein contained, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Currency, paid by

(tf) 10. S. MIDDLETON.

Piſcataway, Dec. 6, 1766.

WHEREAS *William, Mary*, and *Frances Herringham*, the Children of *William Herringham*, late of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, did, about 25 Years ago, leave *England*, and go to ſome Part of the *Weſt-Indies*, and, as it is believed, afterwards go to ſome of the Northern Colonies in *America*: This is therefore to give Notice to them, if the ſaid *William, Mary*, and *Frances Herringham*, or the Surviver or Survivors of them, be living, or to their Heirs, Executors, or Adminiſtrators, if dead, that by applying by Letter, or otherwiſe, to the Subſcriber at *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland*, they will hear of ſomething greatly to their Advantage: Or, if any Perſon can give Information where any of the ſaid Perſons, if living, now reſide, or if dead, when and where they died, and where buried; ſuch Perſon ſhall be genteely rewarded for their Trouble, by applying as above, to

(6m) 13 WM. RUSSELL.

October 16, 1766.

THE JUSTICES of *Queen-Anne's* and *Talbot* Counties, being impowered by Act of Aſſembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of *St. Paul's* Pariſh, in the ſaid Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Veſtry and Church Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, towards Building and Compleating a new Pariſh Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The ſaid Veſtry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the ſaid Buildings, the Firſt Tueſday in every Month.

Signed per Order,
(6m) 24X N. S. T. WRIGHT, Regiſter.

Annapolis: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s*/6 a Year; and Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5*s*. the Firſt Week, and 1*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.